THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

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Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Gen Lee's Army—Skirmishing—General Engagement Expected—Severe Fighting—Raid on Ashland—Congressional—From the United States.

STARR'S FARM, June 1.—No general engagement today, but some fighting in Wilcox's front, resulting in the repulse of the enemy.

Breckenridge has also been engaged to some extent, capturing one hundred prisoners from the 2nd yankee corps, who are on the way to Richmond. There was also at one time heavy firing in Kirshaw's front, but believed to be no more than heavy skirmishing. Also heavy firing this evening in the direction of Bottoms Bridge.

Yesterday evening our Cavalry fought the Yankee infantry near Coal Harbor and were pressed back until reinforced by our infantry. During the fight Maj. Flournoy 6th Va. was killed.

There was also a cavalry fight near Beulah Church on Monday evening but it amounted to very little. Prisoners report Grant out of rations, which, is quite possible.

A general engagement may be expected to-morrow, though the length of our lines precludes the possibity of anything like an accurate report from the whole front.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, JUNE 1.

A large force of Yankee cavalry made a raid on Ashland today. Persons from the vicinity report that they saw columns of smoke ascending in the direction of the town. Severe fighting has taken place to-day on our right, all reports from the front are favorable. Press reporter will doubtless send particulars to-night.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, JUNE 1—The Senate to day, passed a bill regulating impressments, with amendments not affecting main objects of the bill, viz: It transfers the power of impressment with limitations from military authorities to the tax collectors.

Also a bill authorizing the appointment of additional Quartermasters and Commissaries.

The House was occupied in considering the bill amending the ax act. Various bills and resolutions introduced.

[FOURTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, JUNE 1—The "Tribune" gives the particulars of an affray in a hotel in Washington, between Voorhees and Senator Chandler, in which the latter was roughly handled.—The collision grew out of remarks made at the table by Chandler against Copperheads.

[FIFTH DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, June 1.—The New York *Tribune* of the 28th has been received here.

All the Yankee wounded, except forty, have been removed from Fredericksburg, preparatory to the evacuation of the city.

Joshua Giddings dropped dead in Montreal on the 22rd ultimo.

Mosby's men destroyed all the block houses and bridges from Union Mills to the Rapidan.

Nothing of interest from either army. Gold quoted at 186.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, JUNE 1.—A special dispatch to the Advertiser dated Senatobia 1st gives northern dates to the 28th. It contains many comments on the late federal reverses and prognosticates Grant's success with new movements. The Metropolitan Record says these summary reveses are damaging to federal pride and believes the South can never be conquered. It is an undeniable fact that by their recent success they have already achieved independence.

The Ohio Crisis estimates that there will be quite a loss in cereals, in consequence of the reduction of labor equal at least to 1200 millions of bushels.

The New York "Tribune" says that a large number of unassigned officers and 2,000 men, drafted in Connecticut, recently signified their willingness to serve the balance of the period, or get off on medical certificates.

THE following is a list of Generals from South Carolina:

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major General R H Anderson, Army Northern Virginia.
Major General Wade Hampton, Army Northern Virginia.
Major General Benjamin Huger, Chief Inspector of Ordnance C S A, now in Trans-Mississippi Department,
Major General Stephen D Lee, Department Mississippi.
Brigadier General M C Butler, Army Northern Virginia.
Brigadier General William Butler, Department
Brigadier General Thomas F Drayton, Trans-Mississippi Dapartment.
Brigadier General N G Evans, Department South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.
Brigadier S W Ferguson, Department Mississippi.
Brigadier General S R Gist, Army of Tennessee.
Brigadier General Johnson Hagood, Department North Corolina and South Virginia.
Brigadier General Joseph B Kershaw, Army Northern Virginia.
Brigadier General Samuel McGowen, Army Northern Virginia.
Brigadier General A M Manigault, Army of Tennessee.
Brigadier General Abner Perrin, Army Northern Virginia.
Brigadier General R S Ripley Department South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.
Brigadier General C H Stevens, army of Tennessee.
Brigadier General James H Trapier, Department South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

WHAT THEY ARE AFTER.—The following from the New York *Tribune*, betrays the whole Yankee animus:

The slaveholders gone, the South remains, with all its vast productive capacity. Heretofore it was only the individual Yankee that came in contact with the cotton process. Hereafter they will swarm on every plantation. Who can doubt the result?

An officer writing from Lee's army to the Richmond *Sentinel*, speaking of the recent battles in Virginia, says that the principal development which they have made, so far as Grant's tactics are concerned, is his utter disregard for the lives of his men. He masses and attacks on small fronts, and in consequence nearly every ball finds its man. General Lee seems to have perfectly understood his nature from the first, and determined to let them charge.

BRIG. GEN. ALEXANDER STUART WEBB, of the Yankee army, recently killed in Virginia, was a son of James Watson Webb. He graduated at West Point, in the class of 1855, and commanded a brigade in Hancock's corps.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1864. [No. 35.

From the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel.

SHERMAN'S LETTER.

The letter of the Yankee General Sherman to his Adjutant General, instructing him as to the treatment of the people of Northern Alabama, published in our columns a few days ago, is a document of peculiar significance and importance. It is an official and explicit declaration of the intention of the Northern despotism, in the event of our subjugation. There can no longer be any doubt as to what those intentions are. We commend this letter to the careful perusal and consideration of every Southern man. Let them ponder well its contents, and especially let those, who may think for a moment of submission, contemplate the fate which it foreshoadows for them.

The following paragraphs vividly set forth the enemy's programme:

"I would advise the commanding officer at Huntsville and such other towns as are occupied by our troops, to assemble the inhabitants and explain to them these plain, self-evident propositions, and tell them that it is for them now to say whether they and their children shall inherit their share. The Government of the United States has in North Alabama any and all rights which they choose to enforce in war—to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their everything, because, they cannot deny, that war does exist there, and war is simply power unrestrained by constitution or compact. If they want eternal warfare, well and good; we will accept the issue and dispossess them, and put our friends in possession. I know thousands and millions of good people who, at simple notice, would come to North Alabama and accept the elegant houses and plantations there.

If the people of Huntsville think different, let them persist in war three years longer, and then they will not be consulted. Three years ago by, a little reflection and patience, they could have had a hundred years of peace, and prosperity, but they preferred war. Very well. Last year they could have saved their slaves, but now it is too late—all the powers of earth cannot restore to them their slaves any more than their dead grandfathers. Next year thier land will be taken, for in war we can take them and rightfully, too, and another year and they may beg in vain for their lives. A people who will persevere in war beyond a certain limit ought to know the consequences. Many, many people, with less pertinacity than the South, have been wiped out of national existence."

The sinister but unmistakable avowals leave not the shadow of a doubt, that the wholesale confiscation of the lands and property of the South, and the extermination of her people, are the objects of the Abolitionists in this war of invasion. Robbery is their motive, robbery their aim, robbery their sole incentive to its prosecution. They have cast an envious and covetous eye upon the fruitful fields and palatial mansions of the South, the land of cotton and the cane, and are waging this war for the sole purpose of appropriating them to themselves.

This has been the real motive of the abolition crusade from the first. Not philanthropy for the negro, but hatred for his master; not devotion to the Union, but an unhallowed thirst for plunder—have been the unrighteous motives which have prompted Lincoln and his myrmidons to prosecute this iniquitous war. These incarnate fiends scruple at no means, however diabolical, to accomplish their hellish ends. The torch of the incendiary and the bullet of the assassin are their favorite instruments. Their track of desolation is lit up by the lurid flames of burning Southern homes, and everywhere marked by devastation and ruin. Dead to all the kindly instincts of humanity, and to all sense of justice and right, they are deaf to the cries of the innocent and defenceless, to the pleadings of helpless women and children, whom, with remorseless cruelty, they scruple not to drive from their homes with insult and outrage. Attila, "the scourge of God," and his vandal followers, never matched the atrocities of these Yankee invaders.

And this arch-fiend Sherman, who disgraces the name of a soldier by drawing his sword against the innocent and helpless, has the mendacity to talk about rights, to assert that "the Government of the United States has in North Alabama any and all rights which they choose to enforce in war—to take their lives, their homes, their lands, their everything." With unblushing effrontery and ignorance, he essays a disquisition on the law of nations, in vindication of his atrocities, when by the plain and, universally admitted principles of that law, they are positively prohibited. The code of international law, adopted by the civilized world, recognized by every nation claiming to be Christian, and which, for more than a century past, has been scrupulously observed by the European nations in their numerous and bloody wars, exempts the persons and property of non-combatants, from violence and pillage, and throws the shield of a lofty and Christian chivalry over the helplessness of infancy and womanhood. But Sherman, ignoring the humane precepts of the modern code and the moral sense of christendom, goes back to ages of barbarism and lawless violence to find sanction for atrocities which would disgrace even a savage. The wrongs inflicted upon Ireland centuries ago, in an age of violence and blood, the massacre of her people and confiscation of her homes, are held up as the examples which are to guide. Abolition malignity in wreaking its vengeance upon the people of the South.

Forewarned, the people of the South are forearmed, and these boastful threats will but inspire a more obstinate, heroic and successful resistance.

A DEVOUT REGIMENT.—The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the 18th Va. cavalry, Imboden's brigade. It refers to the fight of General Imboden before the main battle near New Market:

"Before the charge, and while we were in line, the command to dismount was given, when our noble old chaplain sang a hymn and then prayed—the whole regiment kneeling. It was a solemn and impressive sight just on the eve of battle. And God blessed our arms with victory. The chaplain prayed that if it should please God we might scatter our enemies, but, Oh! preserve the lives of these dear ones, and prolong them for Thy glory."

Truly did God answer the prayer of the devout old man—they *were* scattered to the four winds and *we* lost not a man.

CASUALTIES IN 28TH N. C. REGIMENT.

In the battles commencing in the Widerness near Chancellorsville, May 5; also the battles around Spottsylvania C. H., including May 14th, 1864:

Co A—Killed, Private John Draughn, Jno H Childers. Wounded, Sergt W B Henlyfield, privates Geo Bullen. Thos P Norman, P H Hodges, H Patterson, A J Bobbitt, Adam King Missing, L H Burris, James Betton, Frost Snow, William Cockerham, John Phillips, John Reid, Snow White, Freeman Smith, John W Williams,

Co B—Killed, Thos F Huffman. Wounded, W H Carpenter, S M Abernathy, Alex Service, G O Murray, G C Huffman, W A Nichols, G L Grice, Lieut R D Ordman Missing, Sergt E L Whitesides, privates J P Bealey, G H Costner, W G Morrow, G C Rhym, L M Smith, L B Stowe, Moses Stroup, G H Stroup.

Co C—Killed, Privates G D Heeman, Abel Cook, John Clippard, James W Carter, L L Huffman, A D Holler, Alf Kayler, Daniel Miller, Hiram Pollard, Julias Poovy, Conrad Pitts, Polycarp Lavel, H L Grice Missing, Silvanus Cline, S M Ashbury, C M Bowman, M A Cline, John Cline, Sim Cline, Leu Hefner, D W Huffman, J P Little, Marcus Miller, Martin Segman, Alf Lyman, H P Summit, Noah Summit.

Co D-Killed, Monroe, Liefar. Wounded, Lieut Endy, privates C Epps, G H Sides, J Privet. Missing, W M Furr, L L Hurneycutt, Peter Truce C Bolton, W Hewby, W W Sides, Joe Smith, H F Talburt.

Co E-Killed, capt N Clark, and sergt B K Hall. Wounded, corpl W S Chisholm, privates Lewis, Cook, E Hall, C S Talbert, sergt W M Ballard, private A M McAuley. Missing lieut Elias Husly, sergt S H Frazier, corpl Calvin Smith, privates T R Smith, R H Byard, Alex Barnett, J N Harper, Stephen Hester, G H Morgan.

F—Killed, pvts John P Kirk, and A Phillips. Wounded, sgt F A Meyers, cpl J W Nance, Wm Spillman, prts Jesse Davis, A Bean, Jonathan Hicks, John H Donathan, A Douglas. R M Rash. Missing, R Hunt, H D Matthew, V H Spillman, M D Spillman, J F Marler, sgt J C Poindexter wounded and missing.

G—Killed, pvt E C Cates, A P Crawford, W B Brockwell, sgt Jesse Neville. Wounded, Jas S Durham, pvts H H Robertson, H G Reeves, Jas H Smith, R P Poe, lieut E S Edwards. Missing. H C Andrews, sgt W W Markham, cpls H C Crawford, R A Durham, L J Floyd. Missing, cpl J G Vickers, pvt Lucian Daniel, George Smith, Henry Floyd, Jas S Thompson, John C Andrews, Ben Brockwell, J F Craige, W J A Cheek, D M Cates, Dallas Crabtree, Jas G Durham, W P Durham, J S Durham, F M Durham, J A Edwards, H W Floyd, Nat Pendergrass, N F Poe, W H Powell, F S Brockenbush, John Stephens, John M Snipes, W J Ward, Sidney Workman, Buck Floyd.

H—Killed, sgt L H Matthenews, cpl O S Harden, pvt Y J Blanton. Wounded, P J Patterson, Preston Bridges, W J Webb, L M Happer, L H Yarborow, Sidney Lail. Missing, J S Blaton, A M Crow, J J Daily, E Byers, L B Scruggs, P Hemricks, J J E Hugh, Asa Lamrick.

Co I—Killed, John S Spunkle. Wounded, James T Wishore, James Hinshaw, Abram Joynor, Anderson Haynes, James R Chappell. Missing, capt S S Bohannon, private Jno H Martin, Nathan Burge, Preston Farris, R A Mackey, G W Haynes, Thomas Norman, James Eurage. Wounded, William Chappel, Martin Vestal mortal.

Co K—Killed, Isaac A Randle. Wounded, lieut A W Stone, privates Thos Whitley J C Eady, A C Marbry, A Vanhov, J P Tolbert, D W Rogers, D A Fry, Aaron Futn, J F McIntire. Missing, lieut P H Turner, sergts H C Page, C Furn, privates S D Austin, Jas Crowel, J M Coley, G W Davis, L A Furn, Redding Harwood, E W Hatchcock, Wm Hinson, J M Lowder, W G Morton, Lemuel Moore, Britton Parker, J M Smith, E B Smith, C Shottle and W F Swaringen.

Killed, 17. Wounded, 88. Missing, 102.

The above is as near correct as can be made In the list of missing, a very large portion of them are prisoners. The regiment was flanked and surrounded on the morning of the 12th, and could only escape by cutting its way out. The regiments on the left of the 28th were broken by the enemy, which caused the regiment to be entirely surrounded. The officers and men of the regiment have never acted more gallantly, or done any better fighting than they have done in this campaign. No officer has failed to be at his post in all the great battles of the present campaign. I cannot say too much in praise of the men and officers of this regiment.

W. H. A. SPEER,
Lieut. Col. Commanding.

THE CAPTURE OF STEELE'S WAGON TRAIN.

Extract of a letter from Capt. E. O. Morse, commanding company D, 5th Kansas cavalry, dated Pine Bluffs, Arkansas, April 28th, 1864, to a friend:

Yesterday a terrible disaster happened to our army. One of Gen Steele's wagon trains, of over 240 Wagons, was returning from Camden, with an escort of about 2,000 men, consisting of detachments from the 77th Ohio, 33d and 30th Iowa, 43d Indiana infantry, 1st Indiana cavalry, 7th Misourri cavalry, 6th Kansas cavalry, and 2d Missourri artillery. When forty miles from Pine Bluffs, where the roads were bad, and the train had scattered along for six miles, we were attacked by a rebel force of 6,000, and kept up a hard fight for four hours till our ammunition was exhausted and the infantry were fighting with clubbed muskets. The first and second officers in command were killed. The enemy had taken our cannon and turned them upon ourselves. Then the cavalry rallied for a final assault and cut its way through, all but fifty or sixty arriving at Pine Bluffs.

The Marietta *Rebel* says that the most remarkable case of gunshot wound is ever heard of, is that of a soldier wounded at Resaca, brought to Marietta on Wednesday, and now in the hospital at that place. Two bullets passed through his head, making four holes, at which the brains were oozing out, and, astonishing to tell, he was perfectly consicous and conversed intelligently concerning his situation, and was anxious to know the doctor's opinion of his case. He was alive thirty-six hours after the wound was inflicted, and may be yet, as the *Rebel* had not heard of his death.

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Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
6—d1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

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THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

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All Christians and the public are respectfully invited.

Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

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JUDICIAL.

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Superior Courts.—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

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Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

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36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Jas M Stevenson,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jackson L Bost,
38	Wm J Hoke,	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,	A M Waddell,	Roger Moore,
42	John R Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,	Wm G Lewis,	Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman,
45	Samuel H Boyd,	John R Winston,	T McGee Smith,
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAlister,	Neill McK McNeill,
47	Geo H Faribault,		Arch D Cruce,
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	Wm H Jones,
49	Lee M McAfee,	John A Fleming,	James T Davis,
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook,	
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	Jas E McDonald,
52		Marcus A Parks,	
53	Wm A Owens,	Jas T Morehead,	James J Iredell,
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	James A Rogers,
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Grattott Luke,	John W Graham,
57	Arch C Godwin,	Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		Thomas J Dula,
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Hunt,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph A Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 42d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 32d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 41st, 52d, 64th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., JUNE 2, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

The Conservative Ticket for Wake County!

FOR THE SENATE:

Hon. SION H. ROGERS.

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

WILLIAM LAWS, THOMAS J. UTLEY, DANIEL G. FOWLE.

TO PRINTERS.

TWO GOOD COMPOSITORS CAN FIND PERMANent employment by immediately applying to this office.
May 24, 1863. 28—tf.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

☞ BUSINESS NOTICE.—As we can no longer use Five Dollar Treasury notes at PAR, we shall be compelled, from and after this date, to take them at the same discount the larger notes of the old issue are subject to. We regret this necessity, but as everybody else is doing the same thing, we have no other alternative.
May 9th, 1864.

Mr. Holden an "Original Secessionist."

The contest is between a national and a sectional party, and the issue is UNION or DISUNION.—W. W. HOLDEN, August 20th, 1856.

All Southern men feel that Mr Fillmore's election would not, in itself, destroy the Union; while all Southern men feel that the election of Fremont would be the sure precursor of dissolution and probably of civil war.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 10th, 1856.

Can it be possible that there are men in the South who prefer Fremont for the Presidency, or who would acquiesce in his election? * * * It may be that there are TRAITORS, HERE AND THERE, IN THIS STATE, as there were TORIES in the Revolution, who would thus deliver up their native land to the fury of the fanatic and the torch of the incendiary; but they are few and far between. * * * *

The election of Fremont would inevitably lead to a separation of the States. Even if no overt or direct act of dissolution should take place, he could not carry on the government in the South. No true or decent Southern man would accept office under him; and our people would never submit to have their post offices, custom houses and the like filled with Fremont's Yankee abolitionists. We would not expect or ask the Northern people to submit in a similar case—and WE WILL NOT SUBMIT. Suppose, for example, the Southern people, having the power to elect a President, should nominate a candidate on sectional grounds, pledged to wield all the powers of the federal government to extend and perpetuate domestic slavery, and pledged to measures of gross aggression, without regard to the Constitution, or the rights and property of the Northern people; and suppose they should elect such a candidate—what would the North do? They would resist it, and THEY OUGHT TO RESIST IT. They would regard it as a virtual dissolution of the Union, and would act accordingly. The Union can neither be administered, nor can it exist on sectional grounds. If there be Fremont men among us, let them be silenced or required to leave. THE EXPRESSION OF BLACK REPUBLICAN OPINIONS IN OUR MIDST, IS INCOMPATABLE WITH OUR HONOR AND SAFETY AS A PEOPLE. * * Let our schools and seminaries of learning be scrutinized; and if Black Republicans be found in them, let them be driven out. THAT MAN IS NEITHER A FIT NOR A SAFE INSTRUCTOR OF OUR YOUNG MEN, WHO EVEN INCLINES TO FREMONT AND BLACK REPUBLICANISM.—W. W. HOLDEN, 17th September, 1856.

Fremont and Dayton have no electoral ticket in the slaveholding States, nor will they have. They are utterly sectional in their character. They stand upon a platform which makes them and their supporters "the mortal enemies of every man, woman and child in the Southern States." We regard them as personal, mortal enemies. If they should succeed in this contest, as we do not believe they will, the result will be a separation of the States. No human power can prevent it. If some of the Southern States should be disposed to wait and see what the wolf would do with the lamb, or the hawk with the dove, others will not—SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA and GEORGIA, not to include VIRGINIA, would place themselves in such an attitude as at once to sever existing political relations. And then what would Fremont, and the vultures of the Times, the Tribune, and the Herald do? "Whip us in?"—Perhaps they would attempt to send troops, but there are enough "true men in the Free States to meet and exterminate the troops, and their traitor leaders on their own ground.—Dissolve the Union by the act of the North, and the North would, in less than six months, by its own act, and by a reversal of its judgment, restore it again if it could. * * They (Fremont and his supporters) would repeal the Fugitive Slave law, leaving Southern men no protection against kidnappers and man-stealers. They would create insurrection and servile war in the South—they would put the torch to our dwellings and the knife to our throats. They are, therefore, our enemies; and they are the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Their triumph would be the beginning of evils and calamities such as have never been known in this country.—W. W. HOLDEN, Sept. 20th, 1856.

If the white people of the Senate should do—what is impossible—if they should make up their mind to submit, for the sake of the Union, to the rule and to the measures of such men as FREMONT and BANKS, and GIDDINGS and BURLINGAME, THEY WILL DESERVE ALL THE DEEP AND UNSPEAKABLE DEGRADATION TO WHICH THEY WILL DESCEND—even the true Constitutional men of the North, who are now contending for us as men never contended before, and who are keeping the battle from our dwellings, will regard them with pity and scorn, and THEIR VERY SLAVES WILL JEER THEM FOR THEIR MEANNESS, IMBECILITY AND COWARDICE.—W. W. HOLDEN, Oct. 1st, 1856.

* * * We shall not reflect upon the intelligence of our readers, nor upon their devotion to the Constitution and the vital interests of North Carolina, by reasoning with any person who would SUBMIT TO JOHN C. FREMONT'S ELECTION. * * *

MR. RAYNER, a Southern man, says the South ought to submit to Fremont's election, and that those who counsel otherwise are traitors. Mr. Fillmore, a Northern man, has declared that the South OUGHT NOT TO SUBMIT, and that the triumph of Fremont would lead inevitably to the destruction of the Union. THERE ARE KNOW NOTHINGS in North Carolina who agree with MR. RAYNER—NOT MANY THANK GOD!—W. W. HOLDEN, 5th Nov., 1856.

The Editor of the Progress "an Original Secessionist."

* * We insist then that the only way now left by which we can induce the North to respect our rights and acknowledge our importance is for *every Southern State to dissolve its connection with the Union as soon as possible.* * * * *

Prayers and supplications for the Union now are like penance and tribute for the souls of the departed, they may tend to relieve the consciences of those who offer them, but will be of no service to those who are lost. THE UNION IS GONE.—*Progress 25th January*, 1861.

* * * *We are for secession, then, at this time to arrest Revolution.* We have no desire or inclination to discuss the wisdom or the policy or justice of such a course—whether it should have been commenced or not, or who is to blame—for our views have been freely given on all those questions, but they were given at a time when we considered discussion admissible, but now the day for that has passed, and ACTION! ACTION! should be the rallying cry for every Southern State, and of every Southern man.—*Progress, January 29th*, 1861.

* * North Carolina and Virginia will go. * * They wanted to stay in, but the thieving party which you (Greely) lead would not let them, and so they are preparing to go out, and will be out before the 4th of March.—*Progress, same date.*

The *Register* sees no cause why this State should secede now. Well, perhaps not. * * * Would it have North Carolina still prostrate itself over the dead carcass of the UNION, and utter prayers for its *preservation*; or would that paper have the State act as becomes an independent sovereignty?—*Progress, same date.*

* * NORTH CAROLINA *must go out and so must all the border Slave States.* * * *

It is folly to talk about saving the Union now, and the attempt to do it will be the surest means of bringing on a revolution. The Southern States that have gone out have gone to stay, and it is folly to talk about bringing them back.—*Progress, February 20, 1861.*

* * WE ARE FOR NORTH CAROLINA GOING OUT AS SOON AS HER CONVENTION ASSEMBLES. * * * * —*Progress, February 23d, 1861.*

* * The question now is, not UNION or DISUNION, and he who makes that issue makes a false one; the UNION being already destroyed there is no longer any to save.—*Progress, same date.*

* * The *Standard* can gently chide us now for declaring that the Union is already dissolved, and that as between an association with the North and the South the border slave States should go to the latter; but last summer, when there *was* a Union, and when we were denouncing the disunion nomination made at Richmond, and Yancey and all who sympathized with it as enemies to that *Union*, the *Standard* was trying to give a seeming zealous support to Breckinridge and cousin Jo. Lane.—*Progress, March 22d*, 1861.

GOVERNOR VANCE

Will speak at

Greensboro', Saturday, June 4th,
Lexington, Monday, June 6th,
Salisbury, Tuesday, June 7th,
Concord, Wednesday, June 8th,
Davidson College, Thursday, June 9th,
Dallas, Friday, June 10th,
Lincolnton, Saturday, June 11th,
Shelby, Monday, June 13th,
Rutherfordton, Tuesday, June 14th.
Hendersonville, Thursday, June 16.
Asheville, Friday, June 17.
Marion, Monday, June 20.
Morganton, Tuesday, June 21.
Lenoir, Wednesday, June 22.

The friends will please provide a conveyance at the points, when the Governor leaves the Railroad, for two persons.

A Word to our Friends.

As we deem it very important that the *Conservative* should receive as large a circulation as possible before the election, we urge our friends, throughout the State, to exert themselves to extend our subscription list. It is true, we have no cause to complain—indeed, the success of our enterprise, thus far, has exceeded our most sanguine expectations.—But we are anxious that the antidote of *true* Conservatism should permeate every nook and corner of the State, in order to counteract and neutralize the pernicious and poisonous doctrines as taught and inculcated by the *Standard* and *Progress*.

☞ We hereby nominate, constitute, and appoint each and every one of our friends a special agent to receive subscriptions for the Daily and Weekly *Conservative*, and to make remittances, under the rules hitherto prescribed.

The Situation.

The present is undoubtedly the most critical conjuncture in the affairs of the Confederacy since the commencement of our struggle for national independence. It is the pivot—the turning point—of the revolution. All the lesser armies in the various military departments of both the contending sections have been massed and consolidated either at Richmond or Atlanta.

It is understood that the armies respectively under Gen. LEE and Gen. GRANT either do, or soon will, relatively occupy pretty much the same positions that the two grand armies did in front of Richmond before the great seven days conflict in the summer of '62 between LEE and MCCLELLAN.

It is thought that BUTLER'S command has been or will be united with the forces under GRANT on the Peninsula. This change would, of course, necessitate the union of LEE and BEAUREGARD, which has, in all probability been effectuated before now.

The struggle cannot long be delayed. Indeed, it may be progressing, or it may be decided while we write. While no man can foresee the fortunes of war, we feel very hopeful and confident of the result. If all accounts we have seen be true, General LEE is much stronger, relatively, than he was two years ago, when he discomfited the grand army, defiant and confident of certain victory, under MCCLELLAN. The *morale* of GRANT'S army is certainly not as good as was MCCLELLAN'S. They go into the conflict, if go they must, neither confident nor hopeful, but, as they will be reminded by the ghosts and shades that will surround them, to certain defeat and death.

The situation in Georgia is uncertain and changeable. There has been no general engagement, as yet, between JOHNSTON and SHERMAN. JOHNSTON'S great fort is strategy, and he probably will not give battle to his adversary until he has manœuvered him into the very position he has been laboring for from the beginning. The game on the military chessboard in Georgia has been one of exceeding interest to the scientific strategist. We feel every confidence that Gen. JOHNSTON will astonish and confound his adversary with a checkmate, before the game proceeds much farther, if it has not been done already. God grant it may be so.

Patriotic Mother.

Some few week since, an elderly country lady came driving into market with a bag of corn and some other few articles for sale. As usual her cart was soon surrounded with a dozen or more persons, anxious to purchase. She was full of talk, and in every way qualified, for one of her station, to make her way in the world. She soon commenced talking about the war. She said she had one son in the army, who had been in the service for some two or three years perhaps, and now her only remaining boy, who was just seventeen, had to go, and she wished she had half a dozen more to go.

But her story did not end here. The last boy was her only plow-man, and she did not know what she should do, but she would make out some way or other.

Nor was this all. She said she knew boys in her neighborhood who were older than her son, aye, full 18 years old, who were reported as being under 17; but that she was not going to tell a lie to keep her son from discharging his duty to his country.

It may be confidently assumed that that mother's sons will never desert the flag of their country. No, never!

Providence will surely smile upon and bless such a mother, and succeeding generations will revere her memory.

☞ The *Progress* seeks to produce the impression that Gov. VANCE is the candidate of the "*Destructives.*" This is not true. GOV. VANCE is the *true* Conservative candidate. Mr. HOLDEN is the candidate of the "*bogus*" Conservatives, who, in fact, are the *true* "Destructives."

If there are those belonging to the old original secession party, (of which Mr. HOLDEN was the father in this State,) that will vote for Gov. VANCE, they will do so because they regard him the lesser evil—they will do so, as they distinctly avow, *under protest.* But it is not true that this class of persons will all vote for Gov. VANCE. Many of them prefer Mr. HOLDEN and will vote for him—are now laboring for him. It is well known that the principal supporters of Mr. HOLDEN in Wake county, were, like their leader, "original secessionists"—many of them as far back as 1850. The fact and the truth of the matter is—Mr. HOLDEN himself is really the *Destructive* candidate. "Destructive" is that which *destroys.* Mr. HOLDEN, as has been conclusively shown, would destroy the Confederate government, by removing the keystone of the arch that upholds and supports it—by withdrawing North Carolina from the Confederacy—"taking her own affairs in her own hands."

We see that the Richmond *Sentinel* and other administration papers are copying the correspondence between Gov. Vance and the President to prove that Gov. Vance is a radical war man—for the "last man and last dollar"—and desirous of "fighting it out now," regardless of negotiations of peace offering.—*Progress.*

In order to show to the intelligent masses of North Carolina the recklessness and utter disregard of truth as evinced by the *Progress* for some time past, we copy entire the article from the Richmond *Sentinel* alluded to by the *Progress*, and upon which it bases the above statement, which, it is needless to say, is utterly false in every essential particular.

Is it possible that a political journal in North Carolina can be so lost to every principal of truth, honesty, and fair dealing, that, in order to bolster up a bad cause and a much worse man, the champion of that cause, it will persistently and deliberately pervert the truth in its every issue? It is even so.

"'Tis true, 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true."

We regard it a reproach to the editorial brotherhood, who whatever may be the character of a few unworthy members, have ever maintained at least an *honorable* position in the country.

But here is the article from the *Sentinel*, which speaks for itself:

NEGOTIATIONS FOR PEACE.—The reader will find in to-day's issue a correspondence between the President and Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, on the expediency of making to the enemy proffers of negotiations for peace. We copy it from the Raleigh *Conservative.* The subject is treated with great point and clearness in the President's letter, and, we think, is shown to leave no room for two opinions as to our proper course. Our desire for peace is well known, and has been repeatedly proclaimed. Overtures have been made, but have been contemptuously spruned. No one can desire our Government to seek for daily insult by presenting ourselves persistant suppliants when we know that we shall be rudely repelled. That every opportunity for peace should be embraced, is the sentiment and conviction of every one; but it is idle to attach any importance to a proffer when we know that there is a standing and insolent rejection of it. No one knows better than Gov. Vance, the hopelessness of such overtures in the present temper of the North, as his speeches abundantly attest. We trust that the intelligence of his people will bring them also to see the justness of the President's views and that none will be so childish as to suppose that peace can be obtained by abjectly begging for it, or will be willing thus to expose his Government to a gratuitous humiliation and to the ridicule of the world.

☞ The *Progress* enquires upon what authority this paper claims "that Hon. BEDFORD BROWN, Hon. NAT. BOYDEN, and E. J. WARREN, Esq, will support GOV. VANCE."

We answer, first, upon general reputation, so far as the first named gentleman is concerned. It is understood in Caswell, where he lives, and it was understood here, while the Legislature was in session, that he was in favor of the re-election of Gov. VANCE. So far as Hon. N. BOYDEN and E. J. WARREN, Esq., are concerned, we claim that they are VANCE men upon the authority of *our own knowledge.* We cannot believe that they are for HOLDEN, without believing that they have been guilty of duplicity and wilful deception, and we have too much respect for and confidence in these gentlemen to believe anything of the sort.

Since the *Progress* has raised a question of doubt about these gentlemen, we think they owe it to themselves to speak out and define their positions.

☞ A bill is pending in Congress fixing the pay and perquisites of the officer who may, from time to time, be assigned to duty, at the Capital, charged, "under the direction of the President," "with the conduct of military operations in the armies of the Confederacy." The incumbent of that position, at the present time, is Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG. The bill has met with strong opposition, on the allegation that Gen. BRAGG is not a proper person to fill the office, and, further, on the ground, that the compensation proposed implies, by its amount, a reflection on other generals of greater merit. It is maintained too that the country would do better without than with the office in question. We do not feel competent to decide this question; but if the office is a necessary one, we are clearly of the opinion that a more popular appointment could have been than that of the present incumbent. Gen. BRAGG has not the confidence of the people nor the army, whatever may be his merits as an officer. He *may be* the victim of circumstances beyond his or anybody else's control.

☞ Why does not the *Progress* and the *Standard* publish the correspondence between Gov. VANCE and President DAVIS, in relation to negotiations for peace and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus?* The *Progress* wilfully perverts that correspondence, but has not dared to publish it. The editor studiously withholds from his readers that which he knows would triumphantly vindicate Gov. VANCE against his vile slanders and gross misrepresentations. We *dare* the *Progress* and the *Standard* to publish Gov. VANCE'S two letters to President DAVIS.

☞ The *Carolina Times*, copies our article introducing the certificates of Messrs. HAMPTON, HORTON, GENTRY, and WILBORN, in proof of HOLDEN'S disloyalty, changes our caption from "Read This" to "Startling Disclosures," and gives credit to the *Confederate.* Whatever of *discredit* may attach to what we write, we wish to have the *credit* for. Our neighbor has enough sins of his own to answer for, without being saddled with what we may perpetrate.

☞ There was no Northern mail yesterday morning. Hence the absence of the usual miscellany we give from the Richmond and Petersburg papers.—We learn that all the rolling stock on the Petersburg road has been pressed into the military service, in consequence of very important movements on the military chess-board.

☞ No better soldier ever shouldered a musket, or served the country, since the war began than Augustus Lampe, who fell in one of the battles near the "Wilderness," a member of Co. A, 4th N. C. T, Mr. Lampe was from one of the German States, was a short while a resident of this place, where he made many friends for his intrinsic worth—and was among the first to volunteer in the defence of his adopted country, and poured out his young life's blood for the independence of the Confederate States.—*Iredell Express.*

☞ The Salisbury, N. C. *Watchman*, has the following: Three Irishmen, deserters from the Federal army, entered our lines, and when asked how they avoided the pickets, replied:—

"Sure and were we not the pickets themselves."

LOCAL ITEMS.

Nothing of interest to-day. We *will* have some to-morrow, if we have to make it, and we seldom tell any thing that is not *true.* In our young days we may have told *some* things to the *Fair* sex that might be questioned, but now we are what you would call a "converted sinner."

From the Augusta Constitutionalist, 24th ult.

INTERESTING FACTS—AUGUSTA GOVERNMENT WORKS.

We are kindly furnished by Col. Rains with some facts in regard to Government operations at this place—which is not contraband, as the facts have mostly appeared in England.

The works are under the immediate control of Maj. I. P. Girardey, the former popular commander of the Washington Artillery of this city.

The magnificent works at this place will long be a monument to the skill and enterprise of the Ordnance Department, and to the unwearied energy of Colonel Rains.

To those who know the magnitude of the operations, the immense amount of materials used and constructed and the disadvantages under which Colonel Rains and Maj. Girardey have labored, it is no matter of surprise that the army officers generally seen around extensive works does not exist here. The following is a memorandum of war material supplied to our armies from the Government Works at Augusta, under the command of Col. Rains, within the past two months, viz:

One million four hundred thousand small arm cartridges.

Six thousand rounds fixed ammunition (shot and shell attached to cartridges for field batteries.)

One thousand five hundred Col. Rains' percussion hand grenades.

Two thousand five hundred rifle shell for field artillery.

Fifty-four tons eight and ten inch shot and shell for columbiads.

One hundred tons of gunpowder.

Three complete batteries of brass 12 pounder Napoleon guns, with carriages, limbers, caissons, harness, equipments, ammunition, travelling forges, &c.

One battery of three inch rifle and banded iron guns and twelve pound bronze howitzers.

One battery of four twelve pound howitizers. The above two batteries being complete at all points, with carriages, limbers, caissons, harness, ammunition equipments, &c.

All of the above guns, except the rifle battery (for Gen. Morgan,) were sent to Gen. Johnston's army, which has, altogether, sixteen complete batteries of brass guns, which were mainly manufactured in every part at the Government Foundry and Machine Works and Gun Carriage Department in this place.

The most of these batteries are composed of the new twelve pound Napoleon guns, introduced in the service of the war by the present Emperor of France; of these, over eighty-five, weighing in the aggregate more than fifty tons, have been cast at the Government Foundry in this city, mainly within the past year. In the same period, over five hundred tons of the first quality of gunpowder have been made at the Powder Works and distributed throughout the Confederacy.

In addition to the foregoing, there has been an immense number of small arm cartridges, cartridge bags, fixed ammunition, canteens, haversacks, horse shoes, time fuzes and percussion caps, made at the Arsenal, as well as large amounts of signal rockets, port fires, setts of artillery harness, infantry, accoutrements, &c., &c., manufactured within the past twelve months.

GOV. VANCE.—We published in our daily of yesterday and in this week's issue of the Intelligencer, the patriotic and able letter of our Governor to President Davis in opposition to the bill suspending the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus.* If further evidence had been required to prove that Gov. Vance has always been jealous of the rights of his State; watchful of her liberties of her people, and devoted to her honor and interest, we think that this letter conclusively shows that such is the fact.

One remarkable point should be noticed by our readers. This objection, nay we may call it solemn protest, was made by the Governor before he had known that he should have a competitor in the field and at a time when it was reasonable to suppose that he would have none. He did not, therefore, urge this matter for individual aggrandizement, nor for political purposes, but because it was right and just. As right, he became its champion.

We call upon our readers to give it a careful perusal, for they will find it worthy of Governor Vance, a production that does honor to his head and heart.—*Fayetteville Carolinian.*

REPORTED CAPTURE OF A BLOCKADE RUNNER.—The steamer Greyhound has been captured by the blockade fleet off Wilmington. She had 800 bales of Government cotton on board, and among her passengers was Mr. Edward A. Pollard, of this city, who was on his way to Europe to superintend the publication of his History of the War.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Yankee deserters say that Grant has lost ninety thousand of his best men, and that they can't be replaced. The woods and country in the rear of his army, and North of the Rappahannock, are said to be populous with Yankee deserters and stragglers, who are trying to get into the Confederate lines or back to their homes.

☞ The Bermuda *Advocate* reports that the A. D. Vance had left Halifax for England.

The steamer City of Petersburg from Halifax, entered the port of Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 10th, and cleared on the 11th for St. John, N. B.

☞ WE are authorized to announce E. M. WELBORN as a candidate to represent the county of Wilkes in the House of Commons at the ensuing election. 33—tepd.

Standard and Progress copy till day of election and send bill to this office.

☞ LIEUT. THOS. KING, is announced as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Pitt county, at the ensuing election. MANY VOTERS.
32—d3t.

☞ We are authorized to announce C. B. SANDERS, Esq., for the Senate, and SETH WOODALL and WM. H. AVERA, Esqs., for the House of Commons, as Candidates to represent Johnston county, in the next General Assembly of North Carolina. They are true Conservatives, and supporters of Gov. Vance. 28—tepd.

☞ WE are authorized to announce the name of D. McD. LINDSAY, as a Candidate for re-election to the State Senate, from the Counties of Camden and Currituck.
May 27. 31—te.

☞ WE are authorized to announce LIEUT. R. H. JONES, of Jones county, as a Candidate for the House of Commons 30—te.

NOTICE.

LOST, ON OR ABOUT MAY 20TH, 1864, MY EXEMPTION papers. Also, a Diary Book.
A liberal reward, with many thanks, will be paid for the delivery of the above to the owner.
NATHANIEL D. HARRIS.
June 1, 1864. 35—1t.

HILLSBORO' N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE SECOND SESSION (1864) OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence July 1st.
For circulars and information, apply to
Maj. WM. M. GORDON,
May 16. 12—3m. Superintendent.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING QUALIFIED AS EXecutor of William Barham dec'd., notifies all creditors to present their claims within the time prescribed by law.
May Term, 1864.
May 23d, 1864. S. LITTLE. 6—w6t.

COMMON SCHOOL FUND.

OFFICE OF THE LITERARY BOARD,
Raleigh, May 28th, 1864.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, having made distribution of the School Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be made, showing the Spring Distribution to each county.

The amount of said distribution will be paid to those entitled, upon application to the Treasurer of the Fund, on or after the 1st day of August next.

The counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their shares from the counties out of which they were respectively formed, there having been no report from said counties, under the act of Assembly.

ZEBULON B. VANCE,
President Ex-Officio.

R. H. BATTLE, JR., Secretary.

Counties.	Fed. Pop.	Spring Dist.
1 Alamance,	10,475	$1,217 69
2 Alexander,	5,778	671 69
3 Anson,	10,884	1,265 26
4 Alleghany,	3,507	407 59
5 Ashe,	7,800	906 75
6 Beaufort,	12,4.8	1,444 76
7 Bertie,	11,036	1,282 92
8 Bladen,	9,864	1,146 68
9 Brunswick,	6,954	808 39
10 Buncombe,	11,882	1,381 27
11 Burke,	8,288	963 47
12 Cabarrus,	9,330	1,084 60
13 Caldwell,	7,064	821 18
14 Camden,	4,492	522 20
15 Carteret,	7,398	860 02
16 Caswell,	12,473	1,449 96
17 Catawba,	10,064	1,169 92
18 Chatham,	16,607	1,930 53
19 Cherokee,	8,958	1,041 36
20 Chowan,	5,357	622 75
21 Cleaveland,	11,495	1,336 27
22 Columbus,	7,612	884 89
23 Craven,	13,797	1,603 88
24 Cumberland,	14,037	1,631 77
25 Currituck,	6,406	744 69
26 Davidson,	15,371	1,786 85
27 Davie,	7,537	876 17
28 Duplin,	12,936	1,503 79
29 Edgecombe,	13,833	1,549 94
30 Forsythe,	11,985	1,393 24
31 Franklin,	11,278	1,311 05
32 Gaston,	8,431	980 09
33 Gates,	6,883	800 14
34 Granville,	18,962	2,204 29
35 Greene,	6,346	737 72
36 Guilford,	18,606	2,162 92
37 Halifax,	15,301	1,778 71
38 Harnett,	7,005	814 38
39 Haywood,	5,676	659 83
40 Henderson,	9,895	1,150 28
41 Hertford,	7,726	898 14
42 Hyde,	6,617	769 22
43 Iredell,	13,676	1,589 82
44 Jackson,	5,416	629 61
45 Johnston,	13,690	1,591 45
46 Jones,	4,365	507 43
47 Lenoir,	8,158	948 36
48 Lincoln,	7,349	874 31
49 Macon,	5,796	673 68
50 Madison,	5,823	676 92
51 Martin,	8,468	984 39
52 McDowell,	6,598	767 01
53 Mecklenburg,	14,758	1,715 60
54 Montgomery,	6,920	804 44
55 Moore,	10,420	1,211 31
56 Nash,	9,815	1,140 98
57 New Hanover,	17,582	2,043 88
58 Northampton,	10,653	1,238 39
59 Onslow,	7,457	866 87
60 Orange,	14,905	1,732 68
61 Pasquotank,	7,747	900 58
62 Perquimans,	5,820	676 57
63 Person,	9,143	1,062 86
64 Pitt,	12,691	1,475 31
65 Polk,	3,795	441 17
66 Randolph,	16,135	1,875 67
67 Richmond,	8,828	1,026 24
68 Robeson,	13,307	1,546 91
69 Rockingham,	14,219	1,652 94
70 Rowan,	13,014	1,512 86
71 Rutherford,	10,617	1,234 21
72 Sampson,	13,812	1,605. 63
73 Stanly,	7,333	852 45
74 Stokes,	9,414	1,094 36
75 Surry,	9,881	1,148 65
76 Tyrrell,	4,304	500 34
77 Union,	10,304	1,197 88
78 Wake,	24,334	2,828 78
79 Warren,	11,566	1,344 53
80 Washington,	5,371	624 38
81 Watauga,	4,915	571 37
82 Wayne,	12,726	1,479 38
83 Wilkes,	14,266	1,658 40
84 Wilson,	8,321	967 31
85 Yadkin,	10,138	1,178 53
86 Yancey,	8,510	989 28

It was ordered that the above tabular statement be published *one time each* in the following papers: The daily and weekly *Conservative*, the daily and weekly *Confederate*, and the weekly *Standard*, Fayetteville *Observer*, Wilmington *Journal*, Wadesboro' *Argus*, Western *Democrat*, Salisbury *Watchman*, Greensboro' *Patriot*, Salem *Press*, Iredell *Express* and Asheville *News*. 35—d&w1t.

BLOCKADE GOODS FOR SALE.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A CONSIGNMENT of several cases Blockade Goods—which will be opened and ready for exhibition

Wednesday, June 8th,

consisting of
800 yards Black and Fancy Cassimeres;
500 " Trico. and Black Cloths;
2000 " Black and White English Prints;
100 " Black Fr. Morino;
312 pair Ladies White Cotton Hose;
4 dozen Printed Cotton Handkerchiefs;
6 " Ladies Gauze Vest.

The above desirable Goods we will offer at wholesale or retail.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchants.
Raleigh, June 1, 1864. 35—6t.

OIL!

200 GAL. PURE LINSEED OIL.
For sale by
H. N. BROWN & CO.
Hillsboro', N. C., June 1, 1864. 35—2t.

SCREWS AT AUCTION!

ON TUESDAY, 8TH OF JUNE NEXT, WE WILL SELL one or two thousand gross of Screws, in assorted lots to suit purchases—a rare chance for wood workmen to be supplied with a scarce article. Sizes ranging from 3-8 to 3 inches.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
32—td Auctioneers.

TO PHYSICIANS.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
GENERAL HOSPITALS, N. C.
RALEIGH, May 28th, 1864.

THE SERVICES OF ADDITIONAL MEDICAL MEN are required in Virginia, and I am instructed to make contracts with those who are willing to go there.
P. E. HINES, SURGEON,
31—d7t. Medical Director.

State of North Carolina, Subsistence Department,
RALEIGH, MAY 25, 1864.

FRESH BEEF WANTED.

I WISH TO PURCHASE TEN LIVE BEEVES TO furnish the Hospitals for the relief of the sick and wounded North Carolina Soldiers.
Persons who can possibly spare any are requested to communicate with me without delay.
30—tf. THOS. D. HOGG, MAJ. & C. S.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.
J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.